

NEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2001

Workers in the Tampa metropolitan area averaged \$15.74 per hour during September 2001, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$19.20 per hour and accounted for 59 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$11.79 per hour and represented 21 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 20 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$9.28 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 226 firms representing 470,300 workers in the Tampa metropolitan area, which includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties in Florida. Over seventy-eight percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Tampa metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for nearly 60 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, civil engineers averaged \$30.92 per hour; management analysts, \$17.36; and receptionists, \$9.45. Blue-collar occupations included automobile mechanics earning \$16.38, electricians at \$15.08, and stock handlers and baggers at \$7.68. In the service occupations, cooks averaged \$9.46; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$9.16; and janitors and cleaners, \$8.85.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Tampa area averaged \$16.52 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.26. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.01 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$11.29. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$13.06 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$16.17.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL National Compensation Survey September 2001 (Bulletin 3110-68). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9550.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.74	3.2	\$14.90	4.0	\$18.98	4.5
All excluding sales	16.20	3.3	15.38	4.3	19.00	4.5
White collar	19.20	3.4	18.53	4.3	21.41	5.0
White collar excluding sales	20.71	3.3	20.43	4.2	21.45	5.0
Professional specialty and technical	24.32	2.9	24.69	4.2	23.66	2.6
Professional specialty	26.01	3.0	27.12	4.2	24.41	2.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.47	5.1	31.67	5.8	—	—
Civil engineers	30.92	5.3	31.13	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.17	5.9	28.99	6.1	21.09	8.7
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.46	5.8	28.28	6.0	21.09	8.7
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.22	8.6	23.48	9.0	—	—
Registered nurses	19.98	1.7	19.87	1.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	38.37	5.0	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary teachers	38.43	5.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.51	.9	18.94	11.9	24.72	.7
Elementary school teachers	24.53	.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.44	8.8	—	—	16.86	9.7
Social workers	16.68	9.1	—	—	16.86	9.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	30.69	15.9	29.92	17.1	—	—
Technical	17.34	5.3	17.69	5.6	15.42	12.5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.00	13.8	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.09	2.8	15.09	2.8	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	16.36	10.1	16.73	10.0	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.69	7.2	15.84	7.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	7.9	31.98	9.9	28.98	11.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.17	9.3	36.65	12.6	32.44	11.5
Administrators, education and related fields	40.07	6.5	26.82	29.4	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	27.19	21.8	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.97	12.3	37.27	12.3	—	—
Management related	24.95	16.0	26.20	18.8	20.21	6.2
Accountants and auditors	23.62	10.9	23.97	14.8	—	—
Management analysts	17.36	2.0	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.37	5.6	20.64	5.9	19.57	13.1
Sales	11.37	6.5	11.35	6.6	—	—
Supervisors, sales	14.59	15.6	14.59	15.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	12.48	18.5	12.48	18.5	—	—
Cashiers	7.62	6.6	7.62	6.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.43	2.5	12.67	2.9	11.33	2.8
Supervisors, general office	18.96	12.1	18.96	12.1	—	—
Secretaries	13.62	6.4	13.91	8.6	12.96	4.0
Receptionists	9.45	4.6	9.51	4.5	—	—
Order clerks	13.99	10.9	14.12	11.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.96	9.3	12.06	10.6	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.07	3.3	13.05	3.6	13.36	7.0
Billing clerks	11.08	4.8	11.08	4.8	—	—
Telephone operators	8.91	3.7	—	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.78	5.1	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.10	8.9	10.26	11.0	—	—
General office clerks	11.22	4.8	12.19	4.9	9.97	5.3
Data entry keyers	9.57	12.5	9.57	12.5	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.16	4.7	12.28	5.9	11.73	3.1
Blue collar	11.79	3.7	11.61	4.2	13.33	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.69	4.5	14.73	5.4	14.53	4.1
Automobile mechanics	16.38	1.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$15.99	19.3	—	—	\$12.09	6.3
Electricians	15.08	6.1	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	11.68	6.2	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	19.59	13.3	\$19.59	13.3	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.90	15.0	9.90	15.0	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.41	7.2	10.41	7.3	—	—
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.21	8.0	—	—
Assemblers	8.99	12.2	8.99	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	11.77	7.7	11.76	9.7	11.79	4.2
Truck drivers	10.97	6.0	10.97	6.0	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Stock handlers and baggers	9.04	4.2	8.93	4.4	11.01	7.1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.68	4.5	7.68	4.5	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.19	12.2	11.19	12.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.33	8.1	9.26	8.6	—	—
Service						
Protective service	9.28	4.1	7.71	4.2	14.40	5.1
Firefighting	13.17	6.8	8.32	5.1	17.11	2.9
Police and detectives, public service	14.70	6.9	—	—	14.70	6.9
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	18.84	4.9	—	—	18.84	4.9
Guards and police, except public service	16.44	5.6	—	—	16.44	5.6
Food service	8.47	5.5	8.31	5.5	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.84	9.5	5.75	9.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.43	13.0	3.43	13.0	—	—
Other food service	3.27	13.9	3.27	13.9	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	8.22	7.3	8.21	7.9	—	—
Cooks	10.76	12.9	10.76	12.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.46	4.8	9.46	4.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.47	5.9	7.06	7.3	—	—
Health service	6.93	5.6	6.89	5.7	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	9.35	2.0	9.33	2.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.09	6.5	10.04	7.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.16	1.5	9.18	1.6	—	—
Maid and housemen	8.68	2.4	8.35	3.0	9.25	3.8
Janitors and cleaners	7.36	2.8	7.30	3.1	—	—
Personal service	8.85	2.2	8.80	4.1	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.63	7.5	8.37	7.3	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.94	5.1	7.94	5.1	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.52	\$8.26	\$18.41	\$15.27	\$15.48	\$23.54
All excluding sales	16.85	8.71	18.49	15.76	15.87	34.91
White collar	19.96	10.08	20.63	18.91	18.89	26.62
White-collar excluding sales	21.06	13.36	20.79	20.69	20.15	55.69
Professional specialty and technical	24.47	20.04	24.20	24.38	24.32	—
Professional specialty	26.00	26.81	24.57	26.88	26.01	—
Technical	17.39	16.95	—	17.63	17.34	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	—	—	31.70	28.30	—
Sales	12.79	6.88	—	11.35	11.18	12.34
Administrative support, including clerical	12.60	10.45	12.92	12.35	12.41	13.87
Blue collar	12.24	6.66	16.01	11.29	11.70	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.05	—	18.52	13.89	14.63	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.45	—	9.14	10.48	10.30	—
Transportation and material moving	11.98	—	12.77	11.61	11.77	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.67	6.73	—	8.76	9.04	—
Service	9.84	6.53	11.80	8.89	9.25	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.2	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.1	30.9
All excluding sales	3.3	6.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	36.4
White collar	3.3	7.0	3.8	4.1	3.2	34.5
White-collar excluding sales	3.3	7.3	3.7	4.1	3.1	30.6
Professional specialty and technical	2.9	9.8	5.7	3.4	2.9	—
Professional specialty	3.0	17.5	5.5	3.5	3.0	—
Technical	5.9	8.2	—	5.2	5.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.9	—	—	8.1	6.5	—
Sales	6.4	3.3	—	6.7	7.9	6.2
Administrative support, including clerical	2.6	9.8	8.9	2.6	2.6	13.9
Blue collar	3.7	3.3	9.2	3.6	3.8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	—	9.1	3.9	4.7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.3	—	4.4	7.6	7.5	—
Transportation and material moving	7.8	—	10.2	9.2	7.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.6	4.0	—	3.0	4.2	—
Service	4.6	6.6	6.9	4.5	4.1	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$14.90	\$13.06	\$15.30	\$14.77	\$16.17
All excluding sales	15.38	13.16	15.89	15.37	16.69
White collar	18.53	17.59	18.71	18.94	18.42
White-collar excluding sales	20.43	18.90	20.72	22.00	19.47
Professional specialty and technical	24.69	25.96	24.46	23.88	24.76
Professional specialty	27.12	27.88	26.96	28.23	26.51
Technical	17.69	—	17.94	18.43	17.33
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.98	22.03	33.03	36.06	24.25
Sales	11.35	12.04	11.23	11.48	10.48
Administrative support, including clerical	12.67	13.67	12.44	12.29	12.60
Blue collar	11.61	10.78	11.81	11.39	13.10
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.73	14.85	14.70	13.72	17.14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.41	—	10.28	10.49	9.81
Transportation and material moving	11.76	—	12.00	12.08	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.93	8.00	9.39	8.88	11.37
Service	7.71	6.23	8.19	8.31	7.92
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.0	9.0	4.4	6.6	5.3
All excluding sales	4.3	9.5	4.7	7.3	5.0
White collar	4.3	9.1	4.8	7.6	5.1
White-collar excluding sales	4.2	9.1	4.6	7.5	4.6
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	10.8	4.5	7.1	5.7
Professional specialty	4.2	9.1	4.8	9.3	5.7
Technical	5.6	—	5.1	8.4	4.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9	18.9	10.1	11.5	8.9
Sales	6.6	27.1	6.3	6.7	14.0
Administrative support, including clerical	2.9	8.8	2.7	3.4	4.4
Blue collar	4.2	6.4	5.0	5.4	10.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.4	4.2	6.5	6.3	10.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.3	—	8.1	11.0	6.8
Transportation and material moving	9.7	—	9.8	10.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.4	5.2	5.8	4.2	15.6
Service	4.2	12.1	3.5	4.5	5.4

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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